

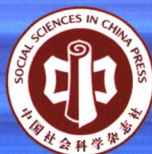


QK2035280

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2020/07



SSCP

中国社会科学杂志社

1980年1月10日创刊

2020

中国社会科学

7

(月刊)

总第295期 7月25日出版

(1) 社会符号论的批判向度与力度

——基于唯物史观的一种考察

方军 · 4 ·

(2) 经济决定论的历史唯物主义评判

沈江平 · 26 ·

(3) 从作为普遍哲学的现象学到汉语现象学

王俊 · 42 ·

(4) 全球价值链嵌入对贸易保护的抑制效应：基于经济波动视角的研究

唐宜红 张鹏杨 · 61 ·

(5) 智能革命与国家治理现代化初探 高奇琦 · 81 ·

(6) 面向整体政府的改革与行政主体理论的重塑 王敬波 · 103 ·

(7) 农民与土地渐行渐远
——土地流转与“三权分置”制度实践 朱冬亮 · 123 ·

(8) 现代性的延展与中国文论的“当代性”建构 丁帆 · 145 ·

(9) 中国疆域诠释视角：从王朝国家到主权国家 李大龙 · 165 ·

(10) 范文澜与“汉民族形成问题争论” 张越 · 183 ·

本期论文英文摘要 (ABSTRACTS) · 204 ·

ABSTRACTS

(1) The Critical Dimension and Strength of Social Semiotic Approach: An Investigation Based on Historical Materialism

Fang Jun • 4 •

Through his profound analysis of social symbols such as commodities, currencies and capital, Marx found that the reversal and negation of social symbols are general and regular characteristics of social symbols, and are historical characteristics that social symbols obtain under certain social formation. According to Marx, they are rooted in the basic contradiction of human practice, i. e. , the contradictory movement of objectification and non-objectification, defined by the dialectical nature of practice, that is, the relationship that takes negation as a medium, and is the concrete expression of negative dialectics in the sense of symbols. The Critical of social semiotic approach from the perspective of historical materialism is based on practice and reality and points at the future; it is both revolutionary and constructive. At present, the construction of social semiotic theory in a scientific way can not only promote the development of semiotics, but also be an important step in deepening historical materialism.

(2) Judgment of Economic Determinism from Historical Materialism

Shen Jiangping • 26 •

“Economic determinism” or “economic materialism” emerged in the Second International, and there are still similar views today. “Economic determinism” has almost become a habitual “misreading” of historical materialism. Theoretically, “economic determinism” is a theoretical model to understand human history on the basis of the traditional philosophical approach. It resorts to the thinking mode of “fundamentalism” and “reductionism,” mechanically interprets the relationship between economic foundation and superstructure, and emphasizes economic factors as the only decisive ones. In practice, the dogmatic tendency of economic determinism separates theory from practice, alienates historical materialism into a kind of “bystander empirical science,” conceals the value position of historical materialism, hinders revolutionary practice and even goes to the opposite side of the revolutionary movement. Therefore, it is necessary to reflect on and reveal the essence of economic determinism from the perspective of theory, and clarify the truth of historical materialism.

(3) From Phenomenology as General Philosophy to the Phenomenology of the Chinese Language

Wang Jun • 42 •

Husserl’s phenomenology contains the unity of two dimensions: one is general

• 204 •

philosophy possessing absoluteness and unity, the general study of consciousness or existence; the other is the description of intuitive, current and living practical experience. This unity integrates the tension between integrity and diversity, universality and particularity, and identity and difference. This phenomenology, which is not ready-made but historical and open, underlies a cross-cultural philosophy, and makes it possible to combine phenomenology with the tradition of thought in the Chinese language. Today's phenomenology of the Chinese language has become one of paradigms for the phenomenology of the world and the philosophy of the Chinese language in the sense of cross-cultural understanding and "co-creation" of Chinese and Western intellectual resources. On the one hand, the resources of thought in Chinese language employ the phenomenological method to express things "as they are" in themselves, thus opening up a new space for interpretation; on the other hand, the phenomenological tradition has realized the ideal of "continuing to speak" in the Chinese context, and Chinese phenomenology has inherited the important task of the original development of the whole phenomenological movement. Future phenomenology can and should be Chinese speaking.

(4) The Inhibitory Effect of Global Value Chain Embedment on Trade Protection: From the Perspective of Economic Fluctuation

Tang Yihong and Zhang Pengyang • 61 •

Trade protection always emerges and spreads alongside economic fluctuations, so inhibiting economic fluctuations has become an important means of curbing trade protection. Due to its formation of an association of interests, the role of the global value chain (GVC) in reducing global economic fluctuation has attracted much attention. On the basis of an optimal tariff model including economic fluctuation parameters, we conducted an empirical test of the inhibitory effect of GVC embeddedness on trade protection from the perspective of economic fluctuation. We found that GVC embedment has an inhibitory effect on trade protection and that the inhibition of economic fluctuations is an important mechanism by which GVC embedment restrains trade protection. The inhibiting effect on trade protection exerted through this mechanism as a significant effect in GVC leading countries; however, this effect is not significant in GVC follower countries, where it may even aggravate economic instability and intensify trade protection. However, as a country improves its GVC leading ability, the effect of GVC embedment in restraining trade protection by smoothing economic fluctuations gradually becomes evident.

(5) A Preliminary Study of the Intelligence Revolution and National Governance Modernization

Gao Qiqi • 81 •

The far-reaching impact of the intelligence revolution is becoming evident in human society. It will necessarily have a profound influence on and participation in the process of national governance modernization. The modernization of national

governance aims to construct a balanced nation, the essence of which is a dynamic balance between the state and society. In the context of the intelligence revolution, AI (artificial intelligence) technology has at a minimum contributed to the modernization of national governance in terms of enriching resources, reaching consensus, making full response, etc.; however, it also poses new challenges to national governance in terms of security risks, citizen privacy and equity problems. The characteristics of block chain, including such technologies as distributed ledger, encryption and multiple centers, provide an approach to solving these problems, thus lend support to the development and improvement of systems of order, empowerment and innovation in intelligent society. As a kind of procedural intelligence, AI acts jointly with block chain to strengthen the rigid governance of the state, and is of great significance for the modernization of national governance. However, procedural intelligence tends more toward embodiment of procedural justice, and excessive reliance on procedural intelligence may risk alienation. To achieve substantive justice, we need to keep a balance between rigid and flexible governance. Flexible governance requires a full consensus between the state and society on the definition of some core values, cooperation to ensure human autonomy in governance practice, and the full empowerment of social individuals and the encouragement of innovative behavior of social units based on ensuring the effectiveness of national governance capacity. Therefore, the modernization of national governance supported by the intelligence revolution should not only enhance overall national strength, but also go back to individuals, aiming at the full development and freedom of every individual.

(6) Whole of Government Reform and Reconstruction of the Theory of Administrative Subjects

Wang Jingbo • 103 •

As the theoretical origin of the system of administrative law, the theory of administrative subjects was rapidly instrumentalized by the immediate needs of administrative litigation in China following its importation from the West, which reducing its basic theoretical function. Innovation in the theory of administrative subjects needs to return to its original sphere, that of public administration. In response to trends in China's overall government reform and expansion of social administration, the theory of administrative subjects should be reformed at the two levels of state administration and social administration. This means regarding the state as the administrative subject in a political sense and governments at all levels as administrative subjects in a legal sense, and thus stripping the functional departments of all levels of government of their qualifications as administrative subjects and endowing all kinds of non-governmental organizations engaged in public administration with the status of "quasi-administrative subjects." The protection of the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, legal persons and other organizations would be best served by dissolving the joint and several relationship of administrative subjects with the persons to whom application for administrative reconsideration has

been made and the defendants in administrative litigation, and by simplifying administrative relief under the principle of “the subject is the defendant” (the persons to whom the application for administrative reconsideration has been made). Getting off the circular arguments of administrative subjects and administrative behavior will be a factor in administrative subjects’ determination of their administrative acts.

(7) Farmers are Getting Ever More Distant from the Land—Land Transfer and the “Three Rights Separation” System *Zhu Dongliang* • 123 •

Since reform and opening up 40 years ago, China’s rural land system has experienced a major change, from the “separation of two rights” to the “separation of three rights.” An investigation of the current practice of the separation of three rights must start from the key area of land transfer. A textual analysis of field survey data in different parts of the Chinese countryside found that the rapid development of industrialization and urbanization has led to a rapid rise in large-scale and intensive land circulation. The traditional small peasant economic structure has thus tended to disintegrate, and farmers are getting ever more distant from the land. Moreover, in practice, the “separation of three rights” of rural land has shown some new features: i. e., the actualization of collective ownership, the shareholding and capitalization of the contractual right, and the marketization of operational rights. At the same time, this shows a new evolutionary trend, i. e., the strengthening position of land owners and those who have the right to operate the land, with the weakening position of farmers’ contract rights. The future reform of the village land system must be based on realizing the goal of comprehensive rural revitalization and must explore the construction of a new market collective economic system.

(8) The Extension of Modernity and the Construction of “Contemporaneity” in Chinese Literary Theory *Ding Fan* • 145 •

Once the concept of “modernity” was introduced into China, it played an important role in the development of Chinese literary theory. Their failure to fully understand the complex relationship between “modernity” and “contemporaneity” has however left Chinese academic circles with some problems in the study of modernity, such as blurred boundaries and confused concepts. We urgently need to construct a set of theoretical literary paradigms and critical methods rooted in China’s own literary practice and effectively transcending the theory of modernity. “Contemporaneity” ceaselessly improves itself in the extension and revision of “modernity.” This theory embeds different temporal dimensions such as history, the present day and the future into literary creation and criticism, endowing such works with the connotations and aesthetic significance of “foresight” and “truth.” In order to stand the test of history, the present and the future and become an effective theoretical paradigm and method of criticism, the construction of contemporary Chinese literature and art theory needs to move from preset modernity to innovative

contemporaneity, extend the rationality of modernity, fully embrace the characteristics of the times, and distinguish the differences between Chinese and Western literature and art.

(9) Perspectives on Interpreting Chinese Borderlands: From Dynastic State to Sovereign State

Li Dalong • 165 •

Theoretical discussion of Chinese borderlands constitutes the main part of the disciplinary, academic and discourse system of frontier studies with Chinese characteristics, and has received growing attention in academic circles. However, since the traditional view of dynastic history is increasingly being questioned, while theoretical exploration has been constrained by nation-state theory, a mature theory and method of frontier studies in China have yet to take shape. The historical observation of the formation and development of the sovereign state and China's borderlands show that the theory of the sovereign state arising from the Peace Treaty of Westphalia and the signing of the Treaty of Nerchinsk occurred at roughly the same time. The sovereign state theory and the traditional Chinese *Tianxia* idea achieved the same effect by different means. The shaping and development of China's borderlands and the emergence of European sovereign states both show a development from the traditional state to the sovereign state. Therefore, it would be more appropriate and rational to construct a discourse system dealing with the formation and development of China's borderlands from the perspective of the development from a traditional dynastic state to a sovereign state.

(10) Fan Wenlan and the "Debate on the Formation of the Han Ethnic Group (Minzu)"

Zhang Yue • 183 •

In the context of Chinese Marxist historiography of the 1950s, the debate on the formation of the Han ethnic group was a unique case triggered by Fan Wenlan's "On the Reasons China Became a Unified Country from the Qin-Han Period On." However, Fan's paper did not aim to argue with the Soviet scholar Yefimov, but rather to correct "faults and errors" in the old edition of the *Compendium of General History of China*. Fan Wenlan said that studying Marxism required "similarity in spirit" rather than "outward similarity," and that "the concrete facts of history are precisely the basis of presence and absence." That was not only his basic viewpoint in the debate, but also the basic principle he put forward as he devoted himself to correcting the dogmatism of Chinese Marxist history. Fan's careful attitude toward the applicability of Stalin's definition of ethnicity and Soviet historians' views on the solution of China's historical problems is based on his understanding of Han history as "the formation of a unique people under unique social conditions." Reviewing the debate on the formation of Han ethnicity is of great significance for the study of the history of Chinese ethnic groups today.

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2020年 第7期(月刊)

主管：中国社会科学院

主办：中国社会科学院

(北京建国门内大街5号)

编辑：《中国社会科学》编辑部

出版：中国社会科学杂志社

(北京市朝阳区光华路15号院1号楼11-12层，邮编 100026)

编辑部：010-85886569

网上投稿：<http://www.cssn.cn/>

订阅电话：010-85885198

电子邮箱：skbfxb@126.com

数字订阅平台：<http://szyd.cssn.cn/>

网上订阅：中国社会科学网 <http://www.cssn.cn/>

中国社会科学杂志社官网 <http://www.sscp.cssn.cn/>

印刷：北京科信印刷有限公司

订阅处：全国各地邮局

国外发行：中国国际图书贸易总公司

(北京 399 信箱 邮编 100044)

如发现印装质量问题，请与印刷厂联系调换。电话：010-62903036

ISSN 1002-4921



扫码订阅

刊号：ISSN1002-4921
CN11-1211/C

国内代号：2-531 国外代号：BM171 定价：100.00元